### THE TRIAL.

The One Hundred and Second Day of the Scandal Suit.

CLOSE OF EVARTS' ADDRESS.

Thirteenth Day of Argument for the Defendant.

MOULTON GLARING DEFIANTLY AT EVARTS.

A Brilliant Peroration in Favor of Mr. Beecher.

The Beecher trial court room was filled in every corner yesterday morning. It was understood that Mr. Evarts would bring his great effort to a climax. This brought an unusual multitude of men and women together to hear the great lawyer's peroration. The new spring hats, with theirdsisies, violets, primroses and buttercups, gave a brighter and more picturesque appearance to the court room than it ever wore before. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was one of the most attentive listeners in the entire audience. She sat next her brother Henry, and around her was a large group of well dressed, matured and intellectual looking ladies. Beecher, feeling perhaps that the last words he should ever hear on his behalf in a court of justice were about being spoken, appeared fushed and anxious. His faithful followers, who have all along sat by him in the court room, such as Moses Beach, Assistant Pastor Halliday, Deacon Howard, usbers Caldwell, Whitney and Murray, Professor Wilson, Mrs. Field and Mrs. Shearman, were also present.

SKIPPING OVER THE EVIDENCE. Mr. Evarts went skipping in retrospection all over the broad field of the scandal. He began by referring to the animadversions on Tracy, and made an elaborate defence of Tracy, contending that he acted in a perfectly proper manner in his conduct toward Tilton. Tracy was profoundly attentive. Evarts held that if the rights of a lawyer are to be taken from him by fliopant commentators on mere paitry scruples the administration of justice in a free country would be sadiy endangered. Moulton sat almost opposite Evarts, with his eyes riveted

on the defendant's counsel.

Mr. Evarts referred to the "true story" and the frequent attempts of Tilton to have it published. displaying the auxious wish of the plaintiff to let the world into the secret of his whe's alleged shame. Here counsel tagentously showed that the "true story" and the Woodnuil scandal were one and the same and were written by the same hand. Counsel passed on to "the outrunning of Titton's tengue," instancing "Sir Marmaduke's Musings," the letter to "the uncomplaining friend" and the Bacon letter. Tilton was restless until the shame

was published. Very adroitly Evarts dwelt on this point of Triton's throwing out at every opportunity insinuations of his wife's shame and beconer's guilt and then quietly calling attention to that part of the evidence which shows that, when Moulton went to Titton and told him Beecher would keep stlence no longer that the hon was aroused in him and was bound to fight, then did Tilton exclaim "If Mr. Beecher publishes, I'll shoot him on the street." Tilton might publish what he liked, out Beecher was to keep his mouth saut or be shot. Glancing here and there at the salien: points, comusel touched on the "rayged edge" letter, and

MOULTON'S EYES

were riveted still more closely on the speaker, his visage darkened and an angry scowi passed over his brow as he neard himself denounced as a con-apirator and little better than a thick Evarts contended that Moulton egged on Tilton to get the \$7,000 water was finally paid him, by threats of publishing a certain statement, the character of which was well understood. He declared that \$6,000 out of this \$7,000 were taken charge of by oniton, Franklin Woodrud and Jeremiah P. Rouinson to reimpurse themselves for their contributions to the Golden Age. Tilton only got \$1,000 of the \$7,000, and to replace in part the \$6,000 appropriated by minself and partners Moulton schemed \$5,000 more out of Beecher and let a little from time to time. sprang out of the ground !" exclaimed counsel to the sympathetic giances of the group of hearers behind him. It has been Mr. Evarts' policy to read and re read with fulness and candor all that seemingly tells against Mr. Reecher. He read

THAT RUMARKABLE LETTER. in which Beecher tells Moulton of his suffering the torments of the damned, of being pressed with the teen suspicions of thousands and full of highly wrought expressions of tear, remorse and suffer-"Hardened and wicked men do not roniess at all and the wounded man will hemorrhage locked up in his preast before se tells the source of his wound to his physician." Very beautiful, ingenious and persuasive was Mr. Evarts' explanation and defence of this extraordinary letter. Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Stowe listened and looked on admiringly, the former with his hadd thrown back behind his bead, the latter with her sheek resting on her forefinger and thumb. Mr.

He threw all ass physical and mental vigor into the closing chapter of his long address. He was distinctly heard in all parts of the chamber, and though occasionally abstituse and given to protracted sentences, ble remarks, as a whole, were the most effective and musterly that he ever made on the trial. Mr. Evarts read

BEECHER'S STATEMENT to the Committee of Investigation, which was sever published till it was produced on the irial. Admirably written and strong in expression, it found a very effective reader in Mr. Evaris. M Secret close! his eres during the recital, and Mrs. Beecher, with her eyes turned in deep commissersties on her nusband, who was unconscious of her sidelong gaze, seemed very mouraful. Stowe was similarly affected, and not the women in court sought the face of the sorrow-stricken preacher with looks of pity. Counsel called attention to "the noble testimony" of Mrs. Gvington, that even carried with it the admiration of the cross-examing lawyer, and then passed on to the interview between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Moulton, snowing that imagination might enter sargely into the production of a conversation several years after its occurrence. On Mrs. Mouiten's testimony the counsel exhausted all his inrepulty and force of argument, his wit, eloquence tod sarcasto.

genuity and force of argument, his wit, eloquence tod sarcasm.

Mr. Evarts, on resuming his address, said that the grave importance of Mr. Ifacy's testimony in showing what he litent of the plant of and Moulton was in caling for the taleview with him at when her told their story why the Woodnall publication came about, could not be exaggerated. At that interview with Mr. Tracy they revealed their intention. Mr. Tracy had said in reply to them that their case was not a perfect one. Moulton and litton hieraded to charge only improper autances. Comisel proceeded to may that Mr. Tracy and given good advice, such as a frave, sincere man with level jungment would give. Comisel then went carecular into the position in doing this Mr. Evarts went over the whole ground, and claimest that the conduct of the plaintuit and his right Moulton was represensible, as shey deceived Mr. Tracy while endeavoring to use him for their own purposes. He explained Mr. Tracy's position in the case, and went on to say that these men tood aim their story, and he promised that as long as two advered to the truth as they had the conduct of the plaintuit and his rich do min the case, and went on to say that these men tood aim their story, and he round to a say that these men tood aim their story, and take sides with Mr. Neecher, it even they should come to an issue. But subsequently they came with a new accusation of additory, and final fact discharged him of all obligation as an honoracle mind. Combiel ham and ded to the effort of filton and Mourton in ursing \$7,000 from Mr. Rowed, and and that the first lettyr on this subject was the first underground effort of the conspirators.

At this time Mr. Beecher was willing to bear everything to avoid seandal. Allusion was made to the \$7,000 paid by Beecher, and counsel commented severely on the conduct of ration and Moulton. If also spoke of the fact that Woodwaff & Rosinson retained \$6,000, and lest poor like no calcium retained \$6,000, and lest poor like on calcium set continued to exclain the motives which indused of Mr. Beecher when writing the ranged-edges letter. Mr. Beecher, he said, did not know that Thion was spreading this scancal, and he was cut to the soul that these men missunderstood him. Counsel dwell at great length on the various leatures which the tetter creamed. If Mr. Beecher had the consciousness of any of these measures of golit he would not have invited, as an escabe from the suspicion and coldness of Moulton and Titton shad of this great opportunity of many content of the way a unquamental principle of our nature that a man consecous of golit never made a record of it. pression, this alternative to which he referred. It was a fundamental principle of our nature that a man coascious of 20th never made a record of it, never paraded it. The strangest selfsh impulses that are likely to overpower a man will not induce nim to comeasion. The wounded man will not induce nim to comeasion. The wounded man will keep the bemorthage looked up in his treast before he tells the source of the wound which is causing it death. Counsel next called artention to two other letters of Mr. Beceher to Moulton about this time. He said they were out the continuance of the same feeling; growly modified, to be sure. In one of these lefters the phrase "buffer a feeling that the meant called the continuance of the same feeling; growly modified, to be sure. In one of these lefters the phrase "buffer a feeling of the case. Counsel explained that this meant, "Has Bowen not to the bottom of his project, or are there charges in his mind which have no lower depth of stander that I do not know of?" Woat was the use of this off-artice agreement? Were there some other charges or something else in Mr. Bowen's budget that Beecher did not know of? Counsel they allured to the first occasion when the policy of silence was broken, about the end of May, 1873. This trought time to Mrs. Mowin's budget that Beecher did not know of? Counsel they allured to the first occasion when the policy of silence was broken, about the end of May, 1873. This trought time to Mrs. Mouton's testimory. On the 20th of April Tilton and orocured the publication of the bowen's budgets did not seem to have much weight, although they were enormous. Mr. Wilkeson had provided the publication of the tripartite agreement, which he looked upon as a soundal not to be enough, and it subsequently occurred to the intelligent mind of Tilton that Wilkeson had provided the publish Mr. Beecher's to the Bar, had tearned how to trace a serpent on a fock, and he recognized the trail of flowed. It occurred to the intelligent mind of Tilton that Wilkeson had provide

A greater multitude than even that which assembled in the morning found means to squeeze itself into the court room after recess. As the distindicated a lew minutes of four o'clock it became evident the counsel could not unish at the hour of adjournment. He was still dealing with the evidence of Mrs. Moniton and making the audience smile a good deal at toe absurd light in which he held up Mrs. Moulton's statement that she told Beeecher to go to his church and contess his crime and not to take the powder on his dressing table which he threatened to take to kill him-

ar. Evarts—Now, gentlemen, on Saturday night, the 31st of May, Mr. Becaser having confronted the situation which Mr. Tilton said was to be cured by his printing something, and having drawn out the strange toreat that if he (sir. Beccher) published anything that indicated that the policy of silence had grown out or regard for others, and was now ended, and the proposition of Mr. Beccher—"Now, I am a man free of all the interests so dear to me, so dear to society, so dear to the world," Mr. Tilton at once saw there was no necessity for his publishing anything and said if Mr. Beecher would publish something that would be enough, and the minimum of it was that if he would publish something that would be a correct and trullful view upon the matter, that Mr. Tilton was not to be regarded in the matter of these sindlers that had now become published, and of the concession and settl ment of them in the tripartite agreement as necessarily the person had done an injury and was forgiven, from what Mr. Moulton would be the that was not settled until Sunday night. Mr. Evarts-Now, gentlemen, on Saturday night,

injury and was forgived, from what Mr. Moulton would de. But that was not settled until Sunday night.

LETTER OF SUNDAY, JUNE 1.

And on that Samaay there passed a letter from Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton and a reply from Mr. Moulton. Both letters are undoubledly of great significance, and they followed after the parring of saturday night, in which Mr. Beecher hug asid, "I am going to meet this matter in this way," and the interview of consternation between Mr. Moulton and Mr. Thiton over that ashouncement. Consternation, I say, because it was a termination of the policy of silence, and putting an end to the secret and malicious system of silence by which an nonorable man's mouth was closed even against a confidence with any-body but themselves. But Mr. Beecher writes this letter. It utterly precludes any idea that there was any idea of any other state of facts, as Mr. Beecher then conceived tuem, and to conceive right feeling and proper cuaracter, j. st. seatiments of a man of honor and a pure life, and you will need every word in these letters. I will not say justification of them, but with an appreciation of them, but with an appreciation of them hut with an appreciation of them hut with an appreciation of them and to those sentiments I have always wanted to have Mr. Beecher tried ontside of any special circumstances of his position. I have desired to strip lim, as a detendant, from any other attindes for your consideration than what belongs to it as a man standing on the same level with oil others. But in saying that I don't mean to say be should be judged as a brute, as a profigate or a sortid can; acter that cares nothing out for himself, He shall be judged as a man with culture and experience of life and tenderness for others and an appreciation of the woe that has falled upon that Jamily, and for which he was biamed, and the more serves, ever eaung deeper into the near to that

perience of alle and tenderness for others and an appreciation of the woe that as siles upon that samily, and for which he was biamed, and the increterroic consequences that would diffuse themselves, ever cating deeper into too heart of that family.

Mr. Evarts then read the letter dated Sunday merning, June 1, 1873, addressed by him to "My Dear Frank," to the end, and proceeded:—

No one can find any application or intimation of a guilty intercourse between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tition in any of these letters. Mr. Evarts men read Mr. Fitton's proposed card for Mr. Beecher, in which he delends Mr. Tition against the imputations of having slandered Mr. Beecher, and continued:—You see Tition never proposes anything for publication unless there is tacked to it some exciting the of its own goodhess.

Mr. Beecher, was the ment to his cource, that of July 18, 1874, marrating his acqualitance with Mrs. Tition and the troubles which followed, was then read by Mr. Evarts. Therein Mr. Beecher takes upon himself inmeasurable blame. If this defendant had been guilty he would have been crushed by these misorrouse. If you believe that character and hie are not a trutable product you may think that this calumity is a jast of Heary ward Beecher's hie. It is said that on Monday morning, when all this thing is over, there occurred by these misorrouse. If you believe that character and hie are not a trutable product you may think that this calumity is a jast of Heary ward Beecher's hie. It is said that on Monday morning, when all this thing is over, there occurred an interview between Mrs. Montion and Mr. Brecher was master of the whole adair. And jet, somehow or other, as some place must be assigned for an interview to the whole adair. And jet, somehow or other, as some place must be assigned for an interview some place must be assigned for an interview, so the first wonday of June was like the Mrs. Others and proposition Mr. Beecher was master of the whole adair. And jet, somehow or other, and be proposition Mr. Beecher on the o

Mr. Evarts men cades are strong to the loteryew which ark ach on said she had at it as.
Thion in the helicitist, which there were inquiries
about an investigation into ritou's charges by me
chargen that would bring out this matter, and
Mrs. Mounton had an idea that her husband and
Thion were going to berray Mr. Beccher. Betray
was not the word used, out they were going to
make public charges against dan, and she celt a
son clace to know, what must siways or a subject of actions induced to werey Mr. Beccher. Betray
was not me word used, out they were going to
make public charges against dan, and she celt a
son clace to know, what must siways or a subject of actions induced to a wife, the position of
Enter weman who had made charges against the
pastor, had reliacted gate had be, or what would be
refraction. She wanted to know when the sireus
came of adhering to the truth, or what would be
not costion toward her fore. Fifted, she says
that she arges Mrs. Lilion to stand by Mr. Beccher
in this matter as long as she could
no so without secrideing the truth. She
wells you that Mrs. Tillon said she wome
stand by Mr. Beccher and sacrifice the
rest mony as apparent. He toen dwell upon the
coarse and brutal selfisaness of these lines, Monitou and Tillon in the frequency of an conspelling the intimacy between Mrs.
Moniton and Mrs. Woodhull. Her testimony as to
the livegum y of ser visits to his, Woodhul and
her carriage rides proved the absolute submisshould the wife was as a creating girl in the
night time up to Thirty-Atth street to bring Wood-

hull to an interview from which the wife was ex-

hull to an interview from which the wile was excluded.

The Jury Weary.

At twenty five minutes to five one of the jurors asked for an adournment. Judge Nelson instead granted a recess of fifteen minutes, during which several of the jurors took a short waix in the mir. On their return Mr. Evarts resumed, with the promise to conclude in an hour.

Mr. Evarts said, on the "true Stry" and the lefter of Mr. Reacher of July 10, 1874, the jury could well repose their vender, as no verdict can be given that court adicts these two papers in the absence of any testimony of importance in making the case of this plaintiff. Mrs. Tition had normately preserved that paper save a few pages, which are had all that that implies. Afterward noted down, "My Priend and pastor, it. W. Brecher, solicited me to become a wife to him together with all that that implies." Afterward Mr. Tition writes that she is indicated any in the content of all climinality. She did not approve this poincy of suppression on the one hand and publicity on the other. She says, "No wound to use is so great as that he (ber bushand) is among my accusers." Mr. Evarts read from letters of Beecher deuying, "aspeciality and emphatically denying any criminality with all that that it is an expression of the one hand and publicity on the other. She says, "No wound to use is so great as that he (ber bushand) is among my accusers." Mr. Evarts read from letters of Beecher deuying, "aspeciality and emphatically denying any criminality with all that that it is an expression of the one other. She says, "No wound to use is so great as that he (ber bushand) is among my accusers." Mr. Evarts read from letters of Beecher deuying, "aspeciality and emphatically denying any criminality with all that any and expression of the one of read from letters of Beecher denying, "especially and emphatically denying any criminally expectant and assistant tenying any criminally expectant and conversation. In 1874 it was contemplated to enlight this character to additing occupitation and the conversation with Mrs. Alocuton, when he sail, "i am pere only to give evitence in matters introduced." Tracy said she must open her mouth first about that conversation. I will not speak first. When she was recalled to the stand the only thing south to be shown was that when she kassed Mr. Receiver that she did not easy she believed him to us a greatmen. There was not did not expected the first she will not easy should not be shown was that when she kassed Mrs. Receiver in matters of detail and of substance would have been the standard witnesses, were they not excluded by tee law from the stand. But the stantes excelled all matters that passed in confidence occured mustanton "mat it we mistered to cail Mrs. Iliton that they would not object." They had one cled to Tatton, but the plaintiff arried their point. The paintiff wanted to say shiply that we interposed an objection. The way to do her straightforward honor and justice would have been for them to have called her themselves. She was the plaintiff wife and have been for them to have called her themselves. She was the plaintiff wife and have been for them to have called her themselves. The was the plaintiff wife and may been the more substantiff and they been sincere and in earnest. You have heard from her that the woodnath publication is a monstrous fishenous, and that the allusion in the "Catherine Gaunt" letter meant impurity on her part was a laise construction. You have heard from her that the woodnath publication is an observed the remaining to winch she could write her allocation of the character of his accuracy should

complete acquirtal of Mr. Beecher is demanded at your hands.

This was a conspiracy which grew from small beginnings to large proportions. And now, gentlemen, character is always left to be, in difficult inquiries, an object of earnest solicitude will every judge, jury and tribunal hat has to pass upon it. Sometimes character is spoken of as a weight to be thrown in indoubtful situations as a means of reluting false evidence. When a particular charge is imputed against a strange or obscure person how solicitous the jury are to ese out something that will justly the verdict tey are going to give. You want to know whether this charge fits Mr. Beecher's character. When you have this character, woven in linealments that no man doubts of, and this life in its whole period open and true, you need not spead muc time to discover fact the scale of spead muc time to clear and true, you need not spend muc; time to dis-cover that the scarlet guilt of adultery and seduc-tion do not match with the noble singness and constacter of Henry Ward Beecher. (Applianse.) it matenes not with all you know of his relation to his worldly affairs. He overflows with kindless and charity for even these men who have come to testily sgainst him. The good man is sloways a schoolboy to the arts of fraud. Mr. Beecher will be a schoolboy to the arts of fraud hereafter as heretotore. He is and will be a great box.

Mr. Tilton presents to you an extraordinary congreter, and also manner and als evidence are quite in consonable with that congracter, you find that I liton begins in the same faith with Ar. Beecher and with the support of that Christian wile, while he pursues that path by the support of Beecher that. Busily, he comes, in the extravarance of his nature, to reject voses and the prophets and trample on Christ and fits followers, and on ned on thi what is regarded by some as an exaltation of manhood, and in the end this proud career. which rejects the religious somes of success is taking out his tables in the saloon of Mrs. Woodholf. Such are the revelations of that career. Mr. Evarta then proceeded to criticase the evils of self-love, which is a species of moral insanity, and the egotist is never bermitted to stand suit, but he drops lower had lower. Man cannot stand in opposition to virtue, morality and society Without ignomination for the control of the explication of his career, then has obsysted timeself wherever was jut in competition a pract to those who are nearest and should be gave way to his soil-shoes, regardless of the run and disaster to those who are hearest and should be dearest to him.

THE TWO COMPARED. THE PLAINTIPP'S CHARACTER.

Intervened, and be gave way to his self-shues, regardless of the run and disaster to Inose who are nearest and should be dearest to him.

THE TWO COMPARED.

In concluding Mr. Everts combared the plaintiff with the defendant as follows:—Like unto the two men spokes of in the Scripture—"The wise man ount his house, and the rain descended, and the foods came, and the wines blew, and the structure feel hot, first twas founded on a rock," the rains descended and the foods came, and the wines blew, and the winds blew about the labric of the man's character, about the life of flenry Ward Rescency; and liet every one know that the rains on the structure did not fall was because the structure was burtupon a rock. "And act hat hearth these sayings of mine and down them not is shall like them to the fools man who built as hones upon the sand, and the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and the bouse life, and great was the fall beleo." Your verd t, gettlemen, will match that parable made for all such or all time and under all drommatones. Indeed, a more appropriate or impressive explanation of hamen life was not given by him who used these words. "He who needed not that man shou detectify of man." This defendant's info and carracter were built upon a rock, and this life and extransion, and the was not given by him who used the words, in the disposition, in the order of this trial, so interesting to face parable, we must acknowledge, in the disposition, in the order of this trial, so interesting to face parable, we must acknowledge, in the disposition, in the order of this side, we discuss the softened while because of the court while the expectation that it might be necessar, the counts, Mr. Everts said, that is their will be necessar, out there had been no evidence of time or place, your skirts will be clear of it, As to them when the count while the expectation that it might be necessar, out there had been no evidence of time or place, we will be not to themselves and the witcases of the parient att

Protonged and unchecked applause followed, men and women stam our with their feet, beating the floor with cases and clapping hands. Beecher dusted to the 1-mpies and his hands and those of Mr. Evaris were the best suaken pair tout the Brooklyn City Court has ever witnessed. Theodore Thron sat alone, described by all save pailed expression as he rose to retire with a steady tread and with, doubtless, a lingering thought of waiting for the morrow." To-day Mr. Beach will be heard. The Court adjourned at twenty-five minutes past six thi eleven o'clock this morning.

## A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

East Brooklyn was thrown into a fever of excitement yesterday morning by the atrocious assassination of one of its most respected citizens, Mr. Aaron Shute, of No. 469 Tompkins avenue. The details of the tragedy, given below, are revolting in the extreme, and that such an occurrence is possible is a broad sature on the manner

in which the police patrolling of Brooxlyn is done. A burglar enters a dwelling in a thickly popuinted district, and being detected by the proprietor, shoots him twice and then effects his escape. The struggle between Mr. Shute and the desperado was a desperate and protracted one, and some considerable time must have elapsed between the firing of the two shots. The walls of the entries and halls in the lower part of the house show that it was not for some time after he fatally shot Mr. Shute that the assassin effected an escape.

THE TRACEDY.

The residence in Tompkins avenue where the burgiary and assassination were perpetrated is one of a fine block of houses, almost opposite the Tompkins avenue Presbyterian church, and the third house from the corner of McDonough street. It has a high stoop and there is a deep courtyard in front. furniture was of elegant design, the interior of the house beautifully finished, and everything marked a dwelling place of comfort and refinement. Mr. Shute and his wife, Miss Wiskins, their niece, and Mrs. Toby, a relative of the family, were the only occupants of the house. The sleeping apartments of Mr. Saute was in the rear part of the second floor, and the two lady relatives slept in the front rooms on the third floor. At an early hour Monday might the nousehold retired to rest, Mrs. Tohy taking the usual precaution of fastening the front and back doors and windows. The night was warm and Mr. Shute left the door of his bedroom, which faced the top of the staircase, open to admit a draught of fresh crosswiss between the door and the windows, was the bed occupied by the owner of the house and his wife. Mr. Saute lay on the side toward the door. When they retired a gas jet was burning dimly over the dreslag table. AN ENEMY IN THE DARK.

About fitteen minutes before three o'clock Mr. Shute was awakened by a slight noise in the room. He was surprised to find that the gas was extinguished. Turning in the bed, his eyo wandered to the mirror on the dressing table. The light of the stars and street lamps streaming in upon it through the half-closed blinds rendered it the most conspicuous object in the room. As he was looking at the glass Mr. Shute saw in it the reflection of a dark form standing between the bed and the chimney-piece. Suddenly an arm and hand was outstretched toward his gold hunting case watch, which was hanging there. With a cry of alarm he sprang from the bed. The intruder at once made for the door. Mr. Shute, who is a large, athletic man, intercepted the burgiar, grappling with him as he made a rush for the door. A

DESPERATE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE at once ensued. Mr. Shute was unarmed, but being very powerful, succeeded in throwing the burgiar on the edge of the bed, awakening his

being very powerful, succeeded in infowing the burgiar on the edge of the bed, awakening his wite, who sprang up, cried for help, and endeavored to light the gas, but without success. Meanwhite the conflict between the citizen and the burgiar continued. They leil upon the floor, the burgiar undermost, with Mr. Saule's hand clencaling his tarout.

Dailyen to Bay

at last, the desperate talef placed the mozzle of his revolver against Mr. Shule's heck and dired. The hall passed through the neck, but did not cause the plu ky citizen to loose his hold. On the verge of despair at the prospect of capture, and almost sufficiented by the grasp upon his throat, the burgiar again discharged his weapon. This time the shot had more effect, for Mr. Shule relied off upon the cirper, allowing the burgiar to rise. Mrs. Shute had atteen from her bed, and failing to light the gas, was screaming for nelp and made a heroic attempt to assist the hundral to light the gas, was screaming for nelp and made a heroic attempt to assist the hundral to burgiar as he was about making his escape. Mrs. Toby and Miss Wilkins, who had been aroused by the pistor shots and the crice for his hatened down stars in time to citch a momentary glimpse of the burgiar as he was retreating from the house. They rushed into the room and lighted the gas, As they looked about them their eyes were greeted by

They rushed into the room and lighted the gas, As they looked about them their eyes were greeted by

A HORBIBLE EPECTACLE.

Leaning over the marsile washbasin in the corner, with great quantities of blood flowing from his throat and head, stood Mr. Shate. He looked as if he had been bathed in blood, it was allover his face, his hands and his limbs, while his might shirt, the bed clothing and the carpet were soaking in the crimson flow. All a ound on the turni are and the wals were the same dark, sickening stalls. Mr. Sunte was assisted to the bed, and the hadles, who were almost paralyzed with terror, gave THE ALARM.

Less than three blocks from the house was private watchman Brennan. Upon hearing the show and the cries for assistance he discharged his revolver and repaired at once to the scene of the tragedy, where he was followed by Sergeant Meeas, of the Twelith, and Sergeant Smith and Hundannan Nelson, of the Nimin precincy, with a large concourse of kelghoors who had been aroused by the uproar. It was excitement in the neighborhood, and a search for the talef and marderer was at once instituted.

The murgerer must have been completely from the neck of his victim. The direction of his flight could be pretty clearly determined by the choose of the stairs he had evidently become be validated. The finding down of the house of the floot of the stairs he had evidently become be validated. Grouping about in the dark he encasived to open the front door, but the pund, chain be evidened. Grouping about in the dark he encasived to open the front door, but the pund, chain be evidened. Again he missed his way, and getting into the back parior wandered about in the dark is pring that for the back parior wandered about in the dark spiraking drops of olood on the plans and turniture, and overling the parior wandered about in the dark spiraking drops of olood on the pund. And the first he reached the bloody finger-marks. At liast he reached the buseness, clawps leaven behald him the same track of brook. As soon as the assa the same track of brood. As soon as the assassin reached the kitchen his gscape was assumed.

the wante frack of Dirod. As soon as the assessing eached the kitchen his assetting.

The window through which he had gained an entrance was still open, and he had but to step into the yard to be descond the reach of vengeance. The cress for his and the answering should of the police were how finging in his ears, and he was urged to renowed each that ecape. He scaled the tence in the rear, staining the boards with blood, and humped down into the grounds surrounding the residence of Mr. McMahon, which rolls on McDonough street. In the soil earth in the yard of Mr. Shite's residence, and on the promise of Mr. McMahon, the lootsteps of the flaving murderer were paintly discernible. These were raced to a little summer house in the McMahon garten, he e at it track of the winate disappeared. The sammer house, shaning that he could not readily remove the track is the winate disappeared. The sammer house, shaning that he could not readily remove the track is evidence of its certific extinct he ran over the house are less and the danger of interception was greatly lessened. The poince

Y.rs. where the houses are sew and the dauger of interception was greatly lessaned. The police readed the house shortly after the escape of the unknown assessed.

The burglar-reacted an chirance to the house by placing a flat biguest knits between the window asses, as d pushing the raseming back. Upon the arrival of the police they dailed this knits lying an the floor, near the window. Near it was a dark lantern and a small size whicheap. It is believed, from needlar marks on he walls of the house and the forces, that the burglar works and to force, that the burglar works a suit of ones of course. This tack will aid the discourse and the forces, that the burglar works and

inches below the left ear, and passed simos

inches below the left ear, and passed almost directly through, coming out on the opposite side and longing in the wall a lew inches from the do'r into the hall, where it was subsequently found lying on the floor. The other bullet entered just below the left jaw-bone and longed over the eve. There were a number of severe bruies and containing on its socket during the desired in the floor. The other bullet entered just below the left jaw-bone and longed over the eve. There were a number of severe bruies and containing on its socket during the desired in the same of the vowands of a mortal character. Coroner Simms, who was possible of the tragic occurrence, was promptly at the scene, but decided upon eximination that it would be impossible to take any anti-motten statement from the wounded man, as histojuries were of such a batter as would prevent him from spraking. Mr. Shute was suffering great agony during the day. Alt ough the hemorrhage had been partially enecked, the blood flowed down his throat, almost sufficiently him.

The victim of the assassination fine looking man, about diny-aix years of age. His weight is at least 180 pointes, which, with his muscular power, would have easily insured the capture of the burglar had not the latter used his revolver. For the past twelve years and responsibility in the mercantic agony of J. M. Brad-treet & Co., at brondway and chambers street. New York, His social connections were emmostly respectable, and a large circle of friends deplored the private in spite of the lawful wounds in his neck, but as yet has said nothing concerning the affray.

As is usual in such emergencies, the theories of the police are almost as numerous as the exceptions taken by Mr. Evaris in the Thion-Beecher cass. The Ninth precinct officers, under direction of Captula McLonghin, scoured the vicinity before daylight, but with no result other than that noted chove. Beloughly desired to search for the mindight manameer. The general impression is that the assassin was a skilled professional burglar

Jourdan, President of the Police Board, visited the non-e shortly after daylight and make a careful lovestigation of the premises. The authorities will leave no stone unturned to prevent the criminal effecting his escape from the punsament due the horrible crime of which he is guilty.

Mrs. Shute, wife of the wou ded man, states that she awoke conscious that comething dreading was going ob. I left something unusual on the bed, and thought that some one beside my husband was in the room. An excamation caused me to get up and try to bgat the gas. At that time, I think, the burglar struck Mr. Shute a bow; they had a severe struggle, and my hu-band succeeded in threwing him on the bed. Mr. Shute them aftempted to light the g.s. but was succeeded in throwing him on the bed. Mr. Shute then attempted to light the g.s. but was stopped by the burglar; the latter was then thrown on the flor, when he fired the pistoil wise. The strengle contained for a lew minutes. When I got the burglar by the shoulders he said that me go or I will shoot you." I let him go and he started for the door. I then lighted the gas and found my poor husband bleeding from the wound in his neck, and I ran to the window and screamed "Aurder" as long as I could. The burglar was a small. and I ran to the window and screamed "Murder" as long as I cound. The burglar was a small, slightly built man, with brown hair, but as his lace was completely covered with blood I could not tell whence he had whiskers or not. He was not more than thirry-two years of age.

WAS IT SUICIDE?

MONOMANIAC IN BROOKLYN.

Shortly after the news of the shooting of Mr. Shute had been communicated to the police intelligence reached the Ninth Precinct station that a tragedy had taken place at No. 248 Macon street, the victim being Edmondson B. Mercalf, aged mueteen years, son of Mr. Metcalf, of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company. When the police arrived the room of young Metcalf presented a remarkable aspect. On a small single ped in an alcove, on the third floor of the house, may the ghastly remains of the dead. Just behind the right ear, toward the base of the skull, was a large hole, a perforation made by a ball from the old fashioned fint lock pistol with which the deed was done. The ball, which was the size of a masket ball, possed out near the left temple and entered the wall hear the ceiong, tearing away the mortar and the lath. The walls were bespatiered with blood. Over the bed was a row of prints of the Emperor Napoleon in various attitudes. On a small twole near by was a crude model of cannon, mounted on gin carriages of his own device. There were also works on ordinance on the table. The other sides of the room were covered with battle scenes and warlike devices, while the mantel pieces were strewn with pactographs of the Napoleons, big and little. On opening the closet door a small armory was disclosed to view. The rear of that compariment was lesiconed with the American flag, Ranged on a rack were eight musices, several pistols of various patterns, shot and powder pouches, swords and sticks, cutia-ses and daggers. There were also targets hanging mount the place which bore marks of perforation. His relatives said is was expecting shortly to enter West Point as a cadet and had always had a perfect mania for military studies. His brother is now a cadet. For Napoleon he had a remarkable respect, and never tired of alking of that great military captain. Coroner simms held an inquest over the body last evening, when a verdict of death from accidental injuries was rendered. Deceased was a cirk by occupation and had been formerly atlarge hole, a perforation made by a ball from the

#### BOARD OF POLICE.

The full Board of Police Commissioners met at naif-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning, Commissioner Matsell in the chair.

The Chief Clerk read a communication from the officers of the Twenty-second regiment, inviting the Commissioners to be present at their parade on the 9th inst. at Tompkins square. On motion the invitation was accepted.

A letter was read from the Chairman of the Assembly Comm tee on the Increase of Grime, notifying the Board that Counsellor John D. Townsend and been appointed as attorner for the committee, and requesting that the books and papers of the department be placed at his disposal. The permission, on motion, was granted.

#### CORONERS' CASES.

Some workmen found the body of a female child in a closet at No. 63 Greene street yesterday. Coroner Eickhoff will investigate the case. Charles Stratuman, of No. 57 York street, found the body of an unknown man off pier 16, Norta

the body of an unknown man of pir 16, Norta River, yester 14y. Deceased was apparently about fity-five years of age. The body was removed to the Morzue. Coronor Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of James McGirty, who died on the 24 us. From the effect of injuries received May 31 by fallog through an iron grating in front of a build-ing in Seventy-sixth street, between Second and Third svenues. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death on 1 miso censured the owner of the bunding Mr. Amoerson Fowler, for feaving

the building, Mr. Anderson Fowler, for leaving

NEWARK CITY OFFICIALS IN TROUBLE.

For several years certain city officials of Newark have been doing a snug business furnishing supplies and doing contract work for the city. Of ate years the matter ass given rise to a great deal of scandal and severe condempation, and ast year a law was passed by the Legislature providing that, it any Board of Chosen Freenousers or of any township committee, or of any Board or Aldermen or c mmon councilmen, or any Board of derinen or e minor councilmen, or any Board of Commissioners of any county, township, elty, town or bosouch in New Jersey shall be directly or indirectly concerned in any agreement or contract for the construction of any oridge or outlaines, of any kind whatsoever; or any improvement whatever to be constructed or mane for public use or as the public expense, or shall be a party to any contract or agreement, elther as principal or surety, between the county, township, city, township, city, town or borough, as the case may be, and any other party; or shall be directly or indirectly interested in turnishing any goods, chatten, supplies of properly of any kind whats ever, to or for the county, township, city, town or borough, as the case may be, shall be feeled pully of a fusioneanor, and on being interest convicted, shall be junished by fine not exceeding one from any term not exceeding three years, or both, at the discretion to the Court, accountly, under acvice of the bory Confinel, in city Auditor of Newark must relieved to pay certain large bills to members of firms who hold pulse positions. The may be rought the law in the case corvered, and two city officials—bessy. Dann and C nroy—enemoers of the loard of School Commissioners, and the Board of Education has been cauled together for to-merrow evening to set upon the resignations named, and possibly those or acverdant other moments of the Board of set upon the resignations named, and possibly those or acverdant other members of the board of set upon the resignations named, and possibly those or acverdant other members of the board of set upon the resignations named, and possibly those or acverdant other members of the set of the countries of the countries of the countries of the possibly those of accountries of the countries of the possibly those of accountries of the countries of the countries of the possibly those of accountries of the countries of the possibly those of accountries of the countries of the countries of the countries of the countries of the c Commissioners of any county, township, city, ourrage.

AFTER THE THANKBY

The without was alive with extrement, and the street in front of the house was taronged before any dight. The lames and the poince did at in Lieur power to relieve Mr. But see a subject to the house was taronged before awayinght. The lames and the poince did at in Lieur power to relieve Mr. But see a subject to subject to relieve Mr. But see a subject to subject to relieve Mr. But see a subject to subject to relieve Mr. But see a subject to subject to relieve the relieve to the relieve the relieve to the relieve the relieve to relieve to relieve the relieve th

# BOEHM'S CENTENNIAL.

Affecting Birthday Scene and Presentation to a Minister.

The Oldest Clergyman in the Country.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A CENTURY.

An Affectionate Greeting with President Grant's Mother.

One hundred years ago Henry Boshm, the oldest clergyman of any denomination in the world, first saw the light in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. His centennial was colebrated yesterday in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal caurch, Jersey City, in a manner that will not be soon forgotten. This venerable man was one of the pioneers of the Methodist movement in the United States, and was a most valuable guxiliary to Bishop Asbury at the close of the last century. A lile-size portrait of Mr. Boeam aung in front of the pulpit. At ten o'clock the church was crowded. The exercises were opened by a hymn written for the occasion by the Rev. Thomas H. Smith. The audience then sung the hymn, "The rock on which our church is built," and before the singing was concluded the venerable clergyman, accompanied by his physician, Dr. Hadden, entered the church and took a seat behind the pulpit. He appeared to be remarkably vigorous and nappy as he gazed upon the multitude. When he first sat down he was moved to tears; but as the clergymen who sat near him snowered attentions upon him he assumed a childish attitude, and it was only at intervals that he seemed to realize the force of the remarks concerning him. A brief consultation took place between his friends on the question of his reciting his experience, and he closed the controversy by arising and speaking as follows :- "I rejoice to meet you, my brethren in the Lord, and that I am permitted to see the wonderful progress of the Gospel of Christ in the land. There was no town here in 1809, when I passed through. There were no houses but the ferry house, I think. Blessed be God for His wondarful work throughout the land. I cannot say much but I commit the rest to my venerable prother Atkinson." Rev. Mr. Atkinson opened his address by con-

gratulating the aged clergyman on his centennial anniversary and announcing that the mother of the conqueror of the rebellion and President of the United States, Mrs. Grant, was present. This announcement was greeted with loud applause. Mr. Boehm at this point hung his head, and was so affected that the proceedings were suspended for a few minutes. Rev. Mr. Atkinson then proceeded to read the narrative of Mr. Boenn's life, as dictated by himself. After stating that Father Boehm was oorn in Lancaster, Pa. June 8, 1775, the story rau as follows:—I have witnessed with my own eyes the many changes in this country. When I became a man there were but thirteen States in this country. I witnessed the system of slavery and rejotee that I have lived to see it when do not from the land. I knew the time when thore were no steamers of locomotives. I have travelled over 100,000 miles on horsecack and have seen the increase of cities from small towns. When I was a young man New York city only extended to Capal street and Brooklyn was only a small town with a few nones. I was born nine years before the first Methodist chirch was built. At the time I commenced to preach there were but ninteen traveling preachers and but lew commodities churches. Our meetings were need in houses and barns then, and I have had stones hurled at me while preaching. The time I occupied in traveling with Bishop Asbury was the most important of my life, as I was the representative of the Church. I crossed the Alleyanny Moutains many lines in thirty-six hours, but have since done it in an express train in a much less space of the election. ceeded to read the narrative of Mr. Boeum's life, nic, as I was the representative of the Church. I crossed the Allexany Mountains many times in thirty-six hours, but have since done it in an express train in a much less space of time. I viviled the State of indiana, and went thirty-five mins into the interfor and only saw the faces of six numan beings. I hope to see a union of the Methodist Church, North and South. This deare leaps strong and warm in my heart, which still beats for the Welfare of the Church in which I have spent my best endeavors. In 1809 I saw the first steamship at Elizabeth, N. J. Is was then I saw for the first time the noble Hudson. It would be impossible to recount the many scenes through which I passed. I knew at the bishops of the Church out for none did I bear the affection I did for Bishop Asoury. I was his traveling companion and bosom friend. I once saw the Bishop's horse run away, and was very much rightened, and dared not rus to him with my horse for carri hight frighten his mire, but I stood still and prayed most carnessly, when his horse stopped.

Rev. Dr. Forter then presented Mr. Boehm with an envelope containing \$500, of watch sum the Philadelphia Cometence contributed \$150. Professor Be-is, or the Drew Seminary, responded, and stated that Mr. Boehm desired, in case he did not need the money, that it should be applied to the encatation of young men for the ministey.

and stated that Mr. Boehm desired, in case he did not need the money, that it should be applied to the education of young men for the ministry. Rev. Mr. Fond, of the Philadelphia Conference, delivered a most interesting address, in which he made the point that nineteen men living to the age of Mr. Boehm would bring us back to the tirth of Corist. He also stated that the century through which this great patriatch passed was the most important the world ever saw. Steam, the Print-ing press and telegraphy were all crowded into that one lifetime. Rev. Dr. Bartine, an aged gentieman, then as-cended the pulpit and created some merriment by

Rev. Dr. Bartine, an aged gentleman, then ascended the pulpit and creates some merriment by stating that he was one of Mr. Bostm's doys. He was captized by him; he glored that he was apprized by him; he glored that he was a Methodistelli; he could never forge the camp meeting he attended in his early years, and the kind, fatherly greating he received from Mr. Boehm. Through that traid old man he was converted and induced to devote himself to Ubrist and the Gospel. He denounced this outery for improvement in the Univen. There could be ho improvement on the pure, simple Methodism that was concentrated in the old man who was present and who must soon pass away. The speaker concluded an eloquent address in these words (urning to Father Boehm):—the old bark is sailing into port; it will soon drop its The speaker concluded an eloquent address in these words (urbing to Fatner Boenm):—Bee did bark is sailing into port; it will soon drop its anchor for an eternal rest. The clu plinrim to-day rests upon his staft; a holy twill int oversinadown him. Only a little while longer and the glorious work will be ended. He will then stand upon the hills of Zion to declare before his Chriss. "I have fought the good ngat; i have kept the latth." The audience, the speaker and Mr. Boeum were no affected at this point that the remainder of the scatence was lost and the speaker left the puipit. It was then announced that in consequence of Mr. Boeum's weak condition his physician, Dr. Hadden, recommended that he be allowed to pass out without boing subjected to the customary shaking of hands. "But," said the speaker, "there is one person present whom "Father Boenm destrest to greet, and that is the mother of our President. Mrs. Grant will pleas: arise. At the supended. Mrs. Grant, a low-sized, pleas at looking lady, attired in black, her gray curly forming a strong contrast to ner mourning costume, areas and the meeting between her and the patriarch of Methodism was most affecting.

The exercises were concluded by the singting of the following Doxology, composed expressit for the occasion:—

btornal, ever present Lord,
We list our grateful hearts to Thee
In praise for weat our ears have heard
And what our eyes this moment see,
That he, whose name we all revers,
Is with us in any house of prayer
And celebrates his hundred hyser,
As Thom on Israel's tents of old
Dud'st bid the cloudy pilar shifts,
To us, Iny chosen, now untold
Its light and majesty divine,
And as we now this hallowed place

And as we cave this hallowed place The banediction we implore. To ham, our sire, O grant Thy grace And Seep us all forever more!

Mr. Roch us all locver more!

We may not meet again, as now.
But when a lew more days have passed in time own familiation may we how Antioach receive a crown still and prenounced the benefiction. This was the most niceting scene of the exercises, after which the autorence slowly dispensed.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIA

TION.

Yesterday afternoon a vory interesting meeting of the noove association took place, as which documents concerning railway transportation and uments concerning railway transportation and terminal changes were received and adopted. Colonel Baker, the President, was in the chair, and F. B. Taurber, Mr. Joan F. Henry and others presented reports. The following firms and individuals were admitted to membership:—Joseph Mercy & Co., A mins & Bishop, Wircell & Eggenrecht, Meyer & Schwab, Levy Brothers & Co., Rohman, Babut & C., Kinsdule, Doyle & Co., Hoom & Brown, William S. Carr & Co., H. Wallicht's Sons, Wall & Klobanoa, John Fremble & Son, E. & O. Ward, Kindskopf Brothers & Co., Frederick Fuster, T. Beyerlung & Co., A. M. Levins & Co., G. Wessels, Dessar, Stern & Co., Corde & Co.